

Question. Do you know whether the officers of the custom-house have ever been called on to contribute sums of money to party and political objects? What officers have been so called upon; by whom; for what amount; with or without regard to their salaries of office; when did they contribute; if they refused, was any intimation given that their refusal might occasion their removal; what amount has been so contributed and collected, and for the support of what party, at any one election?

Mr. Foster called for the year and says. The question, Shall the interrogatory be propounded? was put, and decided in the affirmative. Yeas—Messrs. Curtis, Dawson, Harlan, Smith, Wise—5. Nays—Messrs. Foster, Owens, Wagener—3.

Other proceedings were had, in regard to which Mr. Wise offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the following facts be entered on the Journal: Mr. Wise propounded to the witness, Abraham B. Vanderpool, the following question, to wit:

Question 2. Do you know whether the officers of the custom-house have ever been called on to contribute sums of money to party and political objects? What officers have been so called upon; by whom; for what amount; with or without regard to their salaries of office; when did they contribute; if they refused, was any intimation given that their refusal might occasion their removal; what amount has been so contributed or collected, and for the support of what party, at any one election?

The witness took the interrogatory without objection to propounding the same, and proceeded to write his answer thereon, on the paper attached to the question, and had written the following, to wit:

"I have known officers of the custom-house to have been called on for"—When Mr. Owens, member of the Committee, interrupted, and informed the witness that he was not bound to answer any interrogatory relating to his private affairs; and thereupon, Mr. Foster, another member of the Committee, objected to propounding the interrogatory. The witness then commenced to read off what he had written before objection was made to the interrogatory. Mr. Wise prevented him from doing so, by forbidding the act. Mr. Foster insisted that the witness had the right to read off what he had written, and that it was not his answer until it was complete and handed in, and he asked the witness whether it was his answer, and he replied: "It was not," and the Committee having decided that the interrogatory should be propounded, the said question by Mr. Wise was again handed to the witness, and he returned the following: "I decline to answer the 2d question." The witness was then permitted to retire.

Mr. Curtis called for the year and says on Mr. Wise's motion; and the resolution was adopted. Yeas—Messrs. Curtis, Dawson, Foster, Harlan, Owens, Smith, Wagener, Wise—8. Nays—None.

The examination of Mr. Lyon, continued by Mr. Wise.

Question. Whilst you were Deputy Collector at the port of New York, were you ever called on as an officer of the custom-house to contribute any sum or sums of money to party or political objects; if so, what amount; was such amount, from you, called for in consideration of your salary from Government? what proportion did it bear to your salary? did you pay it? if not, why not? who called for such contributions? were other subordinates in the custom-house to your knowledge called on to contribute in like manner? for the support of what party were these contributions called for? was any menace, directly or indirectly, of removal, held over these officers or yourself for failure to grant such contributions?

Mr. Owens objected to the interrogatory. The question, Shall the interrogatory be propounded? was put, and decided in the affirmative, the yeas and nays having been called by Mr. Owens. Yeas—Messrs. Curtis, Dawson, Harlan, Smith, Wise—5. Nays—Messrs. Owens, Wagener—2.

Answer. I have frequently been called on to contribute to political objects while I was deputy collector, as an officer of the custom-house. The amount was from twenty dollars to one hundred dollars. The tax was pro rata according to salary. It bore a proportion of from one to six per cent. I frequently paid a part of the amount; when it was too high, and more than I could afford, I urged them to reduce it; in one instance, where I was assessed twenty dollars, Mr. Swartwout told the collector of the tax that ten dollars was enough for me to pay. For a few years back I have not paid any thing to the General Committee, because I could not afford to pay the amount assessed, and because I could not conscientiously longer sustain the party. The collectors of the Tammany Hall General Committee, one of whom was John Becker, called on me several times. William Tyack once or twice called on me to collect the amount with which I was assessed; he was not the regular collector, but was one of the General Committee. I believe that nearly all the officers of the custom-house, in doors and out, and the clerks, were similarly taxed, and generally paid what they were assessed. It was assessed by the General Committee of Tammany Hall, and for the support of the party denominated the Tammany Hall party. If the individual did not pay the amount he was taxed

with, the Collector would remark, You will be reported to the General Committee; and every body understood that prescription was a threat. The Collector of the General Committee has an alphabetical book, which contains the names of persons taxed, and the amount each individual is required to pay.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

As this question is one that is at present the principal subject before the public eye, we take occasion to refer to it again. The territory in dispute is very extensive, embracing upwards of six millions of acres. By the treaty of 1783, which recognized on the part of Great Britain the independence of the United States, the boundaries were distinctly provided for. Our North Eastern Boundary was to extend to the chain of mountains which divided the country in which the rivers which emptied into the Atlantic had their origin from the country watered by the rivers which emptied into the Saint Lawrence. The words of the treaty were so explicit that they are incapable of two constructions. The whole of the territory which is in dispute, it is admitted, lies South and West of the chain of mountains referred to, and consequently is within the limits of the United States as recognized by treaty. In regard to this matter, Mr. Buchanan used the following language in the Senate last Tuesday:

"In regard to our title to the disputed territory, he had but little to say. It was sufficient for him to declare most emphatically that, of all the important questions he had ever been called upon to examine, this was the most free from doubt. In this opinion, he was happy to have been confirmed, at the last session by the unanimous concurrence of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the unanimous vote of the Senate and House of Representatives."

Great Britain, with that candor which has for centuries characterized her government, early perceived the immense importance of possessing this domain, as it would consolidate and strengthen her colonial government in North America. She accordingly put forth a claim to this territory, upon the ground that the treaty line was so defectively described that it was impossible to locate it. She wished to enter into a conventional negotiation, by which a new line would be drawn and the Treaty line entirely disregarded. This, of course, the National Government could not submit to, without the concurrence of Maine, as it might have the effect of taking from Maine a part of her acknowledged territory. The King of Netherlands was chosen as an arbitrator between the two nations, but, as it was too often the case with arbitrators, he cut the territory into two parts, giving one to Great Britain and the other to the United States. Both nations protested against the award, and of course it fell to the ground.

Ever since 1832 this Government has been pressing England to enter into a negotiation to mark and settle the line as prescribed by the treaty of 1783, but thus far our negotiations have not been effective, in consequence of the refusal of England to enter into such an arrangement. The subject was brought before Congress at its last session, and the following resolution was unanimously passed by both Houses:

"Resolved, That after a careful examination and deliberate investigation of the whole controversy between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the Northeastern boundary of the former, the House of Representatives do not entertain a doubt of the entire practicability of running and marking that boundary in strict conformity with the stipulations of the definite treaty of peace of seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and entertain a perfect conviction of the justice and validity of the title of the United States to the full extent of all the territory in dispute between the two Powers."

Such being the opinion of Congress, it was the duty of the Executive to require an agreement with Great Britain to mark the proposed boundary, or, if that Government should refuse, to discontinue all further negotiation and submit the whole matter to Congress for its further action. Negotiation would be useless if it would tend to any other result than a complete recognition of our rights under the treaty. Delays and procrastination would be attended with constant collision between the inhabitants on the border, and impede the settlement and improvement of the territory. The present difficulty proves this to be the inevitable result. The State of Maine could not look quietly on, and see trespassers entering into a territory which she claimed, and stripping it of lumber, its most valuable production. She resolved to execute her authority and drive away the intruders, when she receives a menace from the Governor of New Brunswick, to move no further, for Great Britain claimed the exclusive jurisdiction, and he would maintain it with all the military force at his command. The claim to exclusive jurisdiction is another step, in the course which Great Britain has taken for her aggrandizement. It is one that has never been put forward before, and one that will cover her submitted to by this country. From a note from Mr. Livingston to Mr. Blandford, on the 21st July, 1832, in regard to this matter, we take the following extract:

"Until this matter shall be brought to a final conclusion, the necessity of refraining on both sides from any exercise of jurisdiction beyond the boundaries now actually possessed must be apparent, and will no doubt be acquiesced in on the part of his Britannic Majesty's provinces, as it will be by the United States."

This friendly proposal was responded to by Sir Charles Vaughan, on the part of the British Government, in the following language:

"That his Majesty's Government entirely con-

curred with that of the United States in the principle of continuing to abstain, during the progress of the negotiation, from exercising the exercise of jurisdiction within the disputed territory, beyond the limits within which it has hitherto been acquiesced in by the authorities of either party."

On a more recent occasion, when it was deemed expedient to march a body of troops through the disputed territory to Canada, Great Britain offered to our Government as an excuse, that it was only for the purpose, not of occupying the territory, but of reaching a higher and ulterior destination, and felt it necessary to notify the Government of the United States of the movement. There is nothing in all this that looks like exclusive jurisdiction. So far as there has been any understanding on the subject, it has been that neither nation would extend its jurisdiction. We extract the following from the speech of Mr. Clay on the subject:

"But with respect to the claim of exclusive jurisdiction by Great Britain over this territory, which had been asserted by the British authorities both at New Brunswick and Washington, so far from there being any such agreement, the truth was that the British were wholly excluded from exercising jurisdiction. The subject party had a right to jurisdiction over the whole portion of the territory, as might be seen by the documents here and heretofore communicated to the Senate; and even all portions of the territory that were occupied, jurisdiction was to remain and be maintained as it was, both as regarded the holding of jurisdiction and the possession of property, and neither party was to make any advance to strengthen or weaken their jurisdiction, as possessor; and if all this was so, then so far from Great Britain having any right of jurisdiction, she was excluded, as well as the United States, from all possession and jurisdiction over the whole portion of the territory."

It has been supposed by many that such a claim has only been asserted by the Governor of New Brunswick, and his acts will not be recognized by the Government at home. If the United States take a proper stand, England may throw off the responsibility, but thus far the claim seems to be insisted upon, for when Mr. Fox was informed by our Secretary of State that Great Britain had no right to exclusive jurisdiction, he, after a lapse of two days, sent to our Government a protest against our denial of such a right, and informed us that he would send him for further instructions on the subject. What further instructions he may receive is unknown, but one thing is certain, that if we yield exclusive jurisdiction to Great Britain, during the pendency of the negotiation, the negotiation will always be pending, it will be interminable, and in the meantime England having the possession, will go on settling and governing the territory to the total exclusion of the rights of the United States.

We are pleased to see such a perfect unanimity on the part of members of Congress. All parties agree that our rights must be maintained, and the pretensions of the Governor of New Brunswick must be put down at all hazards. Such a unanimity will have its effects abroad, and lead to the adoption of measures, calculated to hasten the negotiations to a successful issue, and secure peace and tranquility between the two nations.

The Compromise Bill.

Mr. Clay could ask for no greater compliment than was lately paid him by one of his most decided political opponents, Mr. Buchanan, in reply to that vain, unprincipled and arrogant braggart, Thomas H. Benton, who, in a late debate, tauntingly pronounced the Compromise Bill a "mere humbug." The following are the remarks of Mr. Buchanan:

"Mr. B. said as to the compromise act, I shall say but little. Its reputed authors are here present, and are very able to defend themselves. As to myself I was in a far distant land at the time of its passage, and shall never forget my feelings when I first received information of this event."

The enemies of liberty in every country of the old world were rejoicing in the prospect that this glorious Union—the last hope of Republican institutions—was about to expire. The advocates of despotism were every where glorying over the prospect. It was impossible for any person placed in my situation not to see, and to feel, and to know, that this was the cherished hope of the enemies of liberal institutions throughout Europe. It was a subject of conversation in every society which I frequented in the great Northern Capital, where I then resided. Although I did not myself personally indulge in gloomy forebodings, yet I hailed the news of the passage of the compromise act as the harbinger of peace and tranquility at home, with more joy than I have ever felt upon the announcement of any political event. It was then sufficient for me to know that the question which had threatened the peace of my native land was settled; and that, too, by the passage of a bill, which received the approbation of General Jackson. His sanction of it was, to me, at least, the strongest evidence that it was not a "mere humbug."

Mr. Clay's Speech.—There are some newspapers, which have magnanimity enough to do justice to Mr. Clay, notwithstanding their general opposition to him.—Of these, the Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer, is one. That paper of the 27th ult. in publishing Mr. Clay's speech against abolition, says:—

"Differing, as we do, essentially from Mr. Clay, on many of the most important and vital principles of our government, it cannot be expected that we should indulge in any unnecessary terms of commendation. This effort, although it has gratified has not surprised us. We have never believed in

the charges of abolitionism brought for party purposes against him. His whole history, his birth, education and residence, as well as his distinct and repeated avowals, forbids the idea. We do remember his withering retort, when the charge was preferred by Mr. Calhoun on the floor of the Senate—"I am an abolitionist!" said Mr. Clay. "I, who was born in a slaveholding State, who have been bred and educated in a slaveholding State—the ashes of whose fathers and children are there—whose whole earthly substance is involved in the institution of slavery—I, an abolitionist!! No, Sir, when that contest does come, when in my judgment action is necessary I shall not be found following in the rear of any honorable friend from South Carolina."

And well has he fulfilled his promise.—While others were using the exciting topic for party purposes, he was engaged in discussing the graver subjects of National policy; but when the storm arose, when the conflict was inevitable, he took his position, and with one blow settled the fight. He acknowledged Mr. Calhoun in his place, as the representative of the whole country. We stop not to ask, why did not Mr. Clay accomplish his purpose at an earlier date? He has shown his own time, has fulfilled his duty, and the expectations of the country, and he is willing that he should enjoy the commendable credit."

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

About four months ago, a rumor was spread among the authorities of Texas, that the Government of France, one of the principal conditions of which was to be a recognition of the former with the latter, by the Government of Mexico, by operations against the Republic. The rumor was soon dispelled, but it has been since employed in connection with one of the factions in Texas against the central power of that Government.

FROM THE HUNTERIAN, MARCH 7.

We deduce from authority which we deem entirely worthy of credit, that the Government of Texas has made preparations to join the forces of Mexico and Mexico in their efforts to overthrow the central power of the Republic. It is added that the latter have been addressed in their general and they should satisfactory success be secured. Texas will march forth to join the Mexican army.

The rumor on which we derive this information is, however, far from the truth. It is not to be taken as a basis for action against the Republic, or as a condition of enjoying certain advantages and privileges in case of success. Texas, in this way, might at least secure a treaty of peace with Mexico, and an acknowledgment of her independence. A Texas army, threatening demonstrations on one of his flanks, would form a strong diversion in favor of Mexico, and secure the triumph of the latter. But the Texans would not seriously reflect before they trusted the flower of their youth in the heart of Mexico, in the midst of enemies who regard them with such savage and unrelenting hatred that their new allies might become their betrayers.

Law against carrying deadly weapons.

The Legislature of Alabama has just enacted a law against the detestable practice of carrying deadly weapons about the person. It provides that "If any person shall carry, concealed about his person, any species of fire-arm, or any Bowie knife, Arkansas tooth pick, or any other knife of the like kind, dirk, or any other deadly weapon, the person so offending shall, on conviction thereof before any court having competent jurisdiction, pay a fine of not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars, to be assessed by the jury trying the case; and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the judge of said court."

"You needn't smoke Texas sir," said the captain of a North River steamboat to a man who was smoking among the ladies on the quarter deck. "Mustn't, hey!—why not?" replied he, opening his capacious mouth and allowing the smoke to escape. "Didn't you see the sign, all gentlemen are requested not to smoke shall the engine?"—"Blow your soul, that don't concern me—I'm not a gentleman—not a bit of it. You can't make a gentleman of me no how you can fix it." So saying, he sucked away, and "took the responsibility."

Brandon Money—No Go.—The Vicksburg Whig throws more cold water on Brandon Money than any other paper. A gentleman with his pockets well filled with Brandon, was lately accosted on the road by a fellow armed with pistols, Bowie knives, and other hard-favored instruments, and the usual polite request of "your money or your life," sent in to him. The gentleman handed over his wallet, but it was "no go" with the freebooter, who exclaimed, "no you don't, stranger. I scorn Brandon!"

Novel Sale.—A gentleman of Buffalo has just sold all his real estate there for \$130,000, payable in instalments, without interest, at the rate of one dollar an hour. The Advertiser remarks, "according to these terms, the purchaser will have 14 years 34 days and 30 hours to pay it in, at the rate of \$5,760 per annum."

Cure for Cancer.—Mr. Thomas Tyndal of Missouri, advertises that a cancerous tumor, which had been treated without success by Dr. Smith, of New Haven, and a celebrated surgeon in the Western country, had been cured in the following manner: It was recommended to use strong potash made of the ashes of red oak bark, boiled down to the consistency of mastic, to cover the cancer with it, and in about an hour afterwards to cover with a plaster of which must be removed after a few days, and if any protuberance remains to be removed, apply more potash to them and a plaster again, until they shall disappear; then, which the wound with common salve. Caustery and the knife had been previously used in vain. This treatment effected a perfect and speedy cure.—N. Y. C. Ad.

As a sample of the cargoes that come New Orleans from the great valley above we give this:

The steamer John Randolph, Captain Miller, arrived yesterday, February 2, from Nashville, brought 911 bales cotton, 111 bales and 63 bales tobacco, 200 empty casks, 24 bbls. and casks of drugs, 504 turkeys, 35 down chickens, 6 horses, 5 dogs, &c. The largest cargo, believe, ever brought by one boat.

"The Spells of Office."

Extract from the speech of Mr. T. Bates of New York, at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society, held in the city of New York, on the 10th inst. The speaker, who was intended to be the grand benefactor of the people, has been served like a huge magnet over the land, and damogones like iron filings, attracted by a law of their nature cluster around it. Never yet lived the damogone who would not take office.

The whole frame of our government, the whole institutions of the country, are prostituted to the use of party. I express my candid opinion when I say, that I do not believe a single office of importance within the control of the Executive has, in the last five years, been filled with any other view, or upon any other consideration, than that of party effect; and if good appointments have in any instances been made, as benefits conferred to the country, it has been an accident, and not voluntary result. Office is conferred as the reward of party service; and what is the consequence? Why, the office-holders are not content with the pittance which they receive only compensation for the present labor, but, in their estimation, constitute any adequate reward for their previous political services. This reward they perceive that they are perfectly right to retain for whatever passes through their hands. They taught that all money in their power belongs not to the People, but to the Party, it requires but small exertions of industry to bring them to the conclusion that they have a right to retain what they are conscious to be the value of their political services; just as a lawyer holds back his commission. The Administration cannot escape all this; winks at it as long as possible; and when public exposure is inevitable, generally gives the blundered phantoms of waiting and time to escape with hisp.

Do you not see the impugnation with which even Governors, Senators, and Representatives in Congress grasp at the most insignificant appointments? Well do they know that there is no more blood in the body than what circulates in the cheek, and more profit in an office than in a cabinet.

Mr. I have given you these or some of the definitions; would time permit I could give you a hundred. Like his Sir John of the National Republic, I could go on in discourse, and our rights; and even in these States, where we are the owners of the office holders, the talk would cover a large volume of gold, money, lands, houses, &c. Why, Mr. Adams's law is nothing to it. They claim to possess the whole of the Government; some with 10,000, some for \$100,000, some for a few; and behind it lies in glistening before them. Not even.

The Progress Party, with which last, however, on his Kings in both East and West, in such lavish abundance as upon this Administration upon its followers. They held not forth more dazzling hard in a rotten land, when he led them to the quest of the Children of the Sun.

In the course of Mr. Robertson's speech on the Public Lands in the House of Representatives, the following dialogue took place:

I proceed to address other arguments, I suppose, in support of the proposed measure, drawn from the practical legislation of the country and the masses of men in authority. The authority of great men will have more influence, I know, than the argument of men. Gen. Jackson, in 1836, said to me, "Do you know Gen. Jackson as authority?"

Mr. Robertson. Not for myself, but for the party of which he was the head.

Mr. Pickens. You do not call him a leader?

Mr. Robertson. I do, sir; the acknowledged, the undoubted leader; and among his followers were some as object and as vain as those of the Eastern monarch. I was ready, when his Majesty said it was night at midnight, to look up to the sun and among they saw him moon and stars.

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THE SCHOOL LAW.

As this is a matter of great public concern, upon which the people will be called to give their votes next August, we deem it proper to give some explanation of the law as it was understood, by those who passed it.

Although the Act prescribes that the district shall be six miles square, from the expression "regard being had to the number of children," in each district, we think that the law will permit a small departure from that size, and authorize it to be a little more or less, as equity may require. The shape of each district may be such as convenience may dictate. The sum appropriated, to wit: \$40, was fixed on because it was thought that there would only be a few months between the time the law was going into effect, and the meeting of the next Legislature. The income of the Literary Fund would have been more, say about \$100 for each district, but it was deemed unnecessary to go beyond that sum, for the small portion of time during which it was to operate. The next Legislature will no doubt appropriate more for each year coming in season. We have heard objection made, that the size of the districts are too large; this we consider to be the fact; but it is to be remembered, that this is merely the beginning of a system which it will take time and far greater means than we now have, to perfect. If Congress shall comply with the reasonable request made by our last Legislature, to give the same proportion of the proceeds of the Public Lands, which it has given to the other States, we shall have a fund ample not only to carry out the system proposed by this law, but to complete other valuable schemes for the improvement of the condition of the State. In the mean time, we must begin to do the best we can, and improve by degrees. We have heard it objected, that the law is a hardship on the man who has no school, or who has a school not admitting of good pupils.

To this we reply, that no law can operate with exact equality, and therefore, we must put up with a small hardship for the sake of the public good. But the man who has no children, or who has children who are not of the age to attend school, may have his children in school, and he will be able to secure degrees in school, and all have an interest in the diffusion of intelligence and good morals.

But we say the man of large property will be able to secure more than his proportion, because the poor man cannot afford to send his children to school. We reply to this, that the poor man with a dollar in his pocket is able to do as much to defend his country, as the rich man with the thousands. The man who is able to do more, is made by moral culture, fit to discharge public duty, will be able to pay back to the State the money he has paid for the education of his children, by the use of public service, at least, some portion of the amount advanced; and we ask, is it a small public debt, if it is not a debt, that the most of our best citizens and most useful men, are those who have had a liberal education in the beginning of life? Are the children of the poor good plain citizens, and the public will be the gainers by it.

Some others say that the poor man ought to pay any thing, but that all children should be educated. We reply to this, that the poor man cannot afford to educate his child, and he ought to be taught at public expense. They who say this, forget that there are very few among us, any poor man, as to be able to educate his child, and of that few most of them are too poor to send their children to school. The feelings of children, even revolt at the name and thought of such a position being upon them, and their more favored playmates. On the other hand, where every man in society pays his full share of tax, according to his means, every man's child can meet his neighbor's child at the Public School on a footing of equality.

We intend again to take up this subject, and to give some further explanations, and answer such other objections, as we hear against this important measure.

North Carolina Looms.—We saw a day or two since, a bale of Woolens and Cottons, from the Phoenix factory, Fayetteville, which was sent to one of our readers as a sample. It is a favorable one, and furnishes good evidence of profitable treatment to the enterprising manufacturer. This article is admirably adapted to warm clothing and we hope it will be purchased for that purpose by our rice planters, and farmers generally. How much more would it be to purchase a good article from our own looms, than to buy the same from the factories of other States.—*Ed. Advertiser.*

Preserved Eggs.—We published some time since a paragraph stating that eggs were kept for three months in France in lime water. In consequence of this, a lady of West Woods, L. I. has sent us a basket of eggs, of geese, turkeys and ducks, which have been preserved a year in lime water. As far as we can discover, they are as good to the taste, and as sound as they ever were. A two gallon pot was filled with eggs and about a pint of slacked lime prepared for this washing, was put in, and the vessel filled with water, and a board laid over. The water was never changed, and appears clear and sweet. The same lady has for several years kept eggs a few months in the same manner.—*N. Y. pa.*



Charlotte:

Thursday, March 23, 1839.

Cotton.—The price of this article in Fayetteville on the 20th was 13 1/4; at Cheraw on the 20th 13 1/2; at Columbia on the 16th 12 1/2 1/4.

From Maine and the Boundary.—A Message was communicated from the Governor of Maine to the Legislature on the 12th inst. in relation to the provisional arrangement between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth. The Governor considers the arrangement unsatisfactory and unequal, and advises that the military force of the State should not be withdrawn unless the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick shall withdraw his force, and the Government of Maine be satisfied that he entirely abandons the idea of expelling its forces. Gov. Fairbank also resists the recommendation to allow Gov. Harvey concurrent jurisdiction in measures of protection to the property on the Aroostook, and advises that, in case Sir John abandons his position, and withdraws his military force, the military force of Maine shall also be withdrawn, and a sufficient armed force of armed civil power be left on the Aroostook for its protection. It will be seen from the substance of the letter from Sir John Harvey that he has received the "Memorandum" signed by the two Ministers, and that he is ready to give of his part to the proposed agreement.

Governor's Message.—*Frederickton, N. B. March 7, 1839.*

Major General Sir John Harvey presents his compliments to Governor Fairbank and with respect to a communication which he has just received from his Majesty's Minister at Washington, transmitting a "Memorandum" under the joint signatures of Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, and Mr. Fox, containing terms of arrangement, recommended by the Secretary of State and Mr. Forsyth's Minister Plenipotentiary, to Governor Fairbank and himself respectively, begs to say, that he will be happy to enter into any amicable communication with Governor Fairbank upon the subject, and in any manner to the satisfaction of the very honorable and important object thereby proposed to be effected.

New Paper.—We have received several No. of a new Paper established in Fayetteville, called the North Carolinian, edited by H. L. Holmes. It is neatly printed and respects the administration. Another.—We have received one No. of a new paper printed in Wilmington, called the Wilmington Chronicle, edited by A. A. Brown. It will support the Whig cause—success to it.

"We observe that the Charlotte Journal announces the 'Whig' to commit themselves before the 'Whig' Convention shall choose their candidate."—*Standard.*

Yes, Mr. Standard, we do cherish the Whigs not to commit themselves for any man, either Clay, Webster, or Harrison—until the selection is made by the Whig Convention, for in union there is strength; and it is the only means left for us to displace the present "Economical Administration." It would no doubt be a source of pleasure to your party (could it not Mr. Standard) to see the Whig strength cut up, but we hope to see you disappointed.

United States and Mexico.—On the last day of the Session, Mr. Howard, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted a report on our Mexican relations, which, for want of time, was not acted on, though it would doubtless have been sanctioned with great unanimity. It concluded with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States view the existing condition of the political relations between the United States and Mexico with great dissatisfaction, the causes of which are now increased by the conduct of the Mexican Government in ratifying the convention concluded between the agents of the two Powers in September last, without attaching any sufficient reason for such conduct.

Resolved, That the unreasonable procrastination which has attended every step on the part of Mexico in the progress of the negotiations between the two Governments, for many years past, justifies a hope that the minister who is about to be sent to that country by the President will press for a speedy and definite settlement of the demands which have been so repeatedly, but ineffectually, made upon Mexico by the Government of the United States.

Resolved, That this House will implicitly accept the result of this mission; and, if it shall prove unsatisfactory, will sustain the Executive branch of the Government in any ulterior measures which may become necessary.

Thanks to the Speaker.—On the last night of the Session, Mr. Elmore moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Hon. James K. Polk, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, and performed the arduous and important duties of the Chair.

On this resolution a long and excited debate arose, in which Messrs. Elmore, Bell, McKinnan, Curtis, Prentiss, Wise and Grey, took part. It finally passed 94 to 57. It is remarkable that among the ma-

jority there is not, we believe, a single Whig, and that many of that party retired from the Hall so as not to vote against and defeat the resolution. They could not vote thanks for impartiality which had not been practised, and were equally averse to a reversal of the usual course on such occasions. It is the first time, we believe, that any serious opposition has been made to such a resolution, and it will be remarked, that it finally passed by 27 votes less than a majority of the whole House. A pretty strong evidence of the estimation in which Mr. Speaker Polk is held, by those who have watched his course.

Counterfeit Notes.—The Savannah Georgian of the 9th instant, contains the following notice:

The public are cautioned against receiving counterfeit notes of the denomination of five dollars, purporting to be of the Bank of the State of Georgia, payable at Savannah. They have the likeness of Franklin on the left, and a vignette on the right, very imperfectly engraved. The plate is letter B, dated 2d July, 1837. The signature of A. Porter, cashier, W. B. Bulloch, President, and J. Balfour the payee, are all engraved. The paper coarse, thick and oily, and the notes are nearly a quarter of an inch narrower, and shorter than the genuine notes. The entire engraving is so badly executed that it can be easily detected.

Writ of Mandamus.—A bill passed the Senate, 27 to 15, a strict party vote, "to deprive the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia of the power to issue a writ of Mandamus to any officer of the United States." This was intended to protect Anne Kendall against the process of the Court, and is a right, as some of the Senators said, only second in value to the writ of Habeas corpus. Fortunately it failed in the House.

Printing for the Departments.—The House inserted an amendment to the appropriation bill, providing that the printing for the Departments, which has heretofore been given to the Globe and other partisans at Washington, at their own price, should be let out by Contract, to the lowest bidder. The Senate struck out this amendment, but the House insisted, and rather than lose the bill, the Senate had to give up the point. This is a bad blow for the Globe.

New Hampshire and the Administration.—The whole (N. H.) Congressional ticket, with every thing else, is elected by a majority increased over that of the last year. Mr. Van Buren ought to value his little New Hampshire regiment as above all price. It is almost the only State that stands firm, without a retreat or a waver. New York—his own New York—has tumbled him down; but there is New Hampshire.—*Correspondent Nat. Int.*

The Distribution of the Surplus.—Our readers will remember that, at the first session of the Congress which has just expired a law was passed, on the suggestion of the Treasury, postponing the payment to the States of the fourth installment of the surplus until 1st January, 1839.

Immediately as no law was passed at the recent session, prolonging the period of postponement, the payment is now due and demandable by the States; and the original appropriation being from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, we do not see but that the Treasury must, in obedience to law, make the distribution, or confer to empty boxes.—*N. Y. American.*

The following paragraph states the grounds upon which it appears to us at least probable that the Executive has postponed for the present the appointment of a Special Minister to London:

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

The courtesies of national intercourse require that, before a special embassy shall be accredited to the Court of St. James, an intimation of our intention should be given to the British Government, and that the embassy be found acceptable in that quarter. Such an intimation has probably been despatched by the Liverpool, and upwards of a month must elapse before any return can be received from London. Add to which, that the movements of Sir John Harvey may be such as to render it unbecoming on our part to send a new minister to England at present; and it may be proper also to await the action or advice of the Government of Maine in regard to the whole matter. For these reasons, we do not credit the suggestion that any nomination will immediately be made.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser (a journal of high authority) represents the public sentiment in that important part of the Empire State as being utterly averse to a needless quarrel with Great Britain. Speaking of the President's Message to Congress, and the Memorandum between the Secretary of State and Mr. Fox, the editor says: "The prospect of a peaceful settlement of this vexed question, without any compromise of the national honor or dignity—and such we doubt not will be the result—will be hailed with almost universal satisfaction. There are a few restless, unquiet spirits along the frontier, who would rejoice at a declaration of war, but the vast majority of our citizens would deprecate it as an evil of immense magnitude."

Executive Council.—The Governor has notified his Council, to convene in this City on the 15th of April, to advise with him as to the appointment of a Public Treasurer, vice D. W. Courts, Esq. appointed Consul to Matanzas.—*Raleigh Register.*

We regret to learn that our distinguished fellow citizen, the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, was thrown from his horse, near his residence, a few days ago, by which accident one of his legs was broken.—*Raleigh Microcosm.*

New York.—The local elections in the state of New York, so far as they have recently taken place, display a vast increase of the strength of the Whigs. They have carried towns where they have heretofore been uniformly defeated. An intelligent gentleman, well acquainted with the state, assures us that such have been the changes, that the Whig majority next year cannot be less than twenty thousand votes.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Mr. Webster has written a letter to David B. Ogden, Esq. of New York, disclaiming the use of the declaration attributed to him by a reporter of his speech on the Maine Boundary Question, that if the British Government did not settle the question by the 4th of July next, he would advise that the disputed territory should be taken possession of by our government and the line run, without further negotiation.

The Great Appeal Case from the District of Alabama.—The judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States on this important cause was pronounced on Saturday, and no reason remaining for withholding longer the argument of Mr. Webster, which we heard, and of which we promised our readers some account, we publish it to day's paper. It will be understood that we present our report as a sketch, accurate, we trust, as to the general scope of the argument, but not always confined to the precise legal phrases.

We are happy to say that the decision of the learned Bench is such as it was the end of this argument to bring about.

The judgments rendered in three cases by the Circuit Court in Alabama are all reversed. The Opinion of a majority of the Court was read by the Chief Justice, and we understand it as maintaining these propositions:

1. That, by the compact of Nations, Corporations can construct, as well as sue, in whose interest as well as to that to which they exist, or by whose Government they are created.
2. That this compact exists, in a still stronger degree, between States connected together as are the States of the Union.
3. That the Constitution and Laws of Alabama establish no such policy as is infringed by the purchase and sale of bills of exchange within her limits by the agents of foreign Corporations.
4. An admission that there are some rights of citizens of other States, secured by the Constitution, of which a State cannot divest them. This was not the ground of the decision, but was intended, as we suppose, to be, in legal phrase, the exclusion of a conclusion.

Mr. Justice Baldwin gave a separate and very elaborate opinion in favor of reversal, but putting his judgment on the rights of the parties, under the Constitutions of the United States.

Mr. Justice McKinley adhered to the opinions expressed by him in the Court below.—*Nat. Intelligence 12th inst.*

LAW SUIT.

The Church case entitled Todd vs. Green, came up for trial before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania of Nisi Prius, on Monday 4th day of March, Judge Rodgers, presiding. Counsel for the Plaintiffs, Wm. M. Meredith, George Wood, and Josiah Randall, Esq's; Counsel for the Defendants, John Sergeant, Joseph R. Ingorsoll, W. C. Preston, and F. W. Hubbell, Esq's. From the jury list of 49 names, it was ascertained that but eleven jurors could be empanelled. An additional list of 12 names was then furnished by the Sheriff, and it was agreed that the counsel on either side should strike alternately, and the individual whose name should be left unstruck, should supply the deficiency of the panel. The jurors were then sworn or affirmed, and their names are as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Charles Wagner, | Miller M. Everly, |
| James Simpson, | R. C. Dickinson, |
| L. Quandle, | John Burks, |
| George Meeks, | C. Barrington, |
| Isaac Jense, | E. Baker, |
| W. S. Greiser, | E. R. Myers. |

Mr. Randall, counsel for the plaintiffs, then opened the cause in a speech, in which he incorporated a brief history of the troubles in the Presbyterian Church and adverted to points to which testimony would be adduced. He then presented various documents which would be insisted on as evidence.—On Wednesday morning, the counsel for the Defendants, supposing that Mr. Randall was introducing irrelevant matter, appealed to the Court, that the testimony should be confined to the main point at issue, to wit, the organization of the Assembly. The Court, however, decided that the latitude claimed by the Plaintiffs, should be allowed, in order to bring up the subject fully. Up to the time of our going to press, the witnesses on behalf of the Plaintiffs were still under examination, and no decision will probably be obtained for a week or ten days to come.—*Presbyterian.*

MARRIED.
At Washington City, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Henry Slicer, the Hon. HENRY W. CONNER, member of Congress from this District, to Mrs. LUCY ANN COLEMAN, daughter of the late Gen. Hopkins, of North Carolina.

DEAD.
In this town, on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., after a lingering illness, in the 36th year of her age, MARGARET A. wife of James H. Blake, Esq. (formerly of Washington City) and daughter of the Hon. William Davidson.

It is not to be expected that long obituary notices of private individuals will be interesting to strangers, but it cannot be otherwise in the case of friends of the deceased, as it was gratifying to those present, to know that her end was peace. During her protracted illness, she often spoke of her situation as near; and although she fully appreciated the loss which her little children must sustain in that event, and experienced all that anxiety which mothers alone can feel under like circumstances, yet no sorrow escaped her lips; but with calmness and christian resignation, she yielded to the will of her Heavenly Father. She had been for many years a professed Christian, and was greatly supported during her long affliction, and especially in her last hours by her consolations. A short time before her death, she said to a Minister, who was Pastor of the church when she was first received to its communion, "I do not fear to die, for all is peace, and I hope this night to praise my Saviour in his kingdom above. Day to my friends I am happy and dying."

Shortly after taking an affectionate leave of her children, her husband and relations, she expired, almost without a groan; and her spirit, as we trust, entered upon that inheritance which faith hath not away.

In this dispensation, the sick and suffering have been bereaved of a kind and sympathizing friend, and a husband and four children called to mourn an irreparable loss.

It has been mentioned as a circumstance somewhat singular, and not unworthy of remark, that Mrs. B. was born and brought up, and married also, under the same roof where she terminated her earthly existence.

Also, in this town, on the 24th inst. after a short illness, Maj. WM. W. LONG.

Also, in this county, on 26th inst. Capt. ALEX. ANDER ROBINSON, in the 52d year of his age. A further notice next week.

Female Institute.

THIS institution is now furnished with an instructor in Music & French who is recommended, not only as a good performer but scientific and accurate in each.

G. SPENCER, Principal.
March 25th, 1839.

1500 acres of Rocky River Land for Sale.

As I am about to remove to the south-west, I will sell the above Lands at a reduced price. One tract of 300 acres, if necessary, can be divided to suit the circumstances of purchasers. The other of 1200 acres, on which has recently been erected a first rate Grist Mill, with two pair of runners, one for Corn and one for Wheat, one of which is a superior pair of French Burrs, a Rolling Screen, four Bolting Cloths, and every necessary machinery for manufacturing Merchantable Flour, a fine neighborhood for custom, three miles from Davidson College. This tract can be divided also. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to come and view the premises and judge for themselves.

JOHN H. CALDWELL.
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NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, at the Court House in Charlotte, I will expose to public sale, two small, but valuable tracts of Land, one containing 30 acres and the other 13 acres, joining each other, on the waters of Annour's Creek, East side of Catawba River, joining the Lands of Wm. Knox and others, formerly owned by Moses Swann and by him conveyed in trust to Stephen M'Rum, since deceased, to secure the payment of certain debts. Also the interest of said Moses Swann on the tract of Land where he now lives. A credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

D. E. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
March 25, 1839. Price adv. 55 1449

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, on Monday, the 22d day of April next, at the Court House in Charlotte, I will expose to Public Sale, Four Lots,

formerly owned by B. W. Taylor, which were sold by a former decree from the Court, and purchased by P. Thompson, but on his failing to make payment the said sale was rescinded, and a resale ordered.

—A120—

36 valuable Town Lots,

formerly owned by William Allison, Esq., dec'd., together with two small tracts of Land—one of 10 acres, joining the Town Land and the Lands of Saint Taylor and others—the other, containing 20 acres, on Dry Creek, joining the Lands of United Irwin, Daniel Christenbury and others.

—A120—

Four Lots,

belonging to the heirs of F. Sanner, the former sale being overruled and a resale ordered.

All the above mentioned property will be sold on 12 months' credit. Bonds and good security required, and particulars made known on the day of sale, by D. E. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
March 4, 1839. Price adv. 57. 1445

Warranted Deeds for sale at this Office.

[illegible]